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	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
	4375US (99-1029)	6766		

APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR 09/912,982 07/25/2001 Nathan R. Brown 24247 04/02/2004 **EXAMINER** TRASK BRITT MACARTHUR, SYLVIA P.O. BOX 2550 ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110 1763

DATE MAILED: 04/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application	n No.	Applicant(s)				
		09/912,982	2	BROWN, NATHAN I	₹. <i>(</i>	C		
Office Action	on Summary	Examiner		Art Unit				
		Sylvia R Ma		1763				
The MAILING DA Period for Reply	ATE of this communication a	ppears on the	cover sheet with the	correspondence addr	ess			
THE MAILING DATE C - Extensions of time may be avarafter SIX (6) MONTHS from the lift the period for reply specified. - If NO period for reply is specified. - Failure to reply within the set of t	UTORY PERIOD FOR REP DF THIS COMMUNICATION ailable under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 he mailing date of this communication. I above is less than thirty (30) days, a re ised above, the maximum statutory perior or extended period for reply will, by statu- ce later than three months after the mail att. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	I. 1.136(a). In no ever eply within the statul d will apply and will ute, cause the appli	nt, however, may a reply be tory minimum of thirty (30) d expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro cation to become ABANDON	timely filed ays will be considered timely. m the mailing date of this comr	nunication.			
Status								
1)⊠ Responsive to co	ommunication(s) filed on 10	December 20	<u>01</u> .					
2a) This action is FIN		nis action is no						
3) Since this applica	rosecution as to the m	ierits is						
closed in accorda	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims								
4a) Of the above 5) ☐ Claim(s) is 6) ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/a 7) ☐ Claim(s) is	are rejected.	awn from cons						
9) The specification	is objected to by the Examir	ner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>10 December 2001</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.								
, ,	request that any objection to th							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
11) The oath or decla	ration is objected to by the E	Examiner. Not	e the attached Offic	ce Action or form PTO	·152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119							
a) All b) Som 1. Certified co 2. Certified co 3. Copies of t application	is made of a claim for foreige * c) None of: opies of the priority documer opies of the priority documer the certified copies of the pri from the International Burea detailed Office action for a lis	nts have been nts have been iority documer au (PCT Rule	received. received in Applica nts have been recei 17.2(a)).	ution No ved in this National St	age			
Attachment(s)								
1) Notice of References Cited			4) Interview Summa					
 Notice of Draftsperson's Pa Information Disclosure Stat Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4. 	atent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08	Ο,	Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	Date Patent Application (PTO-1	52)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-30, drawn to an apparatus, classified in class 156, subclass 345.14
 - II. Claims 31-61, drawn to a method, classified in class 216, subclass 88.
 - III. Claims 62-82, drawn to an apparatus, classified in class 156, subclass 345.13.
 - IV. Claims 83-94, drawn to an method, classified in class 216, subclass 84.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

- 2. Inventions I and II are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case the apparatus could be used in a non-polishing process.
- 3. Inventions I and III are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because the pressurization structures other than rings. The subcombination has separate utility such as in a non-polishing process.

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4. Inventions I and IV are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case, the apparatus could be used in a non-polishing process such as film forming.

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- 5. Inventions II and III are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case process can be performed with a different apparatus one with the metrology component.
- 6. Inventions II and IV are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because the combination does not require selecting locations on the backside. The subcombination has separate utility such as no topography analysis.
- 7. Inventions III and IV are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case, the process can be

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practiced by a materially different apparatus one without independently movable pressurization

structures.

4. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a

separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination

purposes as indicated is proper.

5. During a telephone conversation with Brick Powers on 11/25/2003 a provisional election

was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of the apparatus, claims 1-30. Affirmation of

this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 31-94 are

withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a

non-elected invention.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1-21 and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Crevasse et al (US 6,059,638).

Regarding claims 1, 13, 14, 27, 28, and 29: Crevasse teaches a magnetic force carrier and ring

for a polishing apparatus. The apparatus by Crevasse teaches a support structure (carrier head

130), a plurality of pressurization rings/structures (magnetic regions 131 and 111) they are

actuated by magnetic coils as discussed in col. 3 lines 15-37.

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Regarding claims 2, 5, 16, 17: Crevasse teaches that the magnetic regions

comprise a magnetic material as in col. 3 lines 15-18.

Regarding claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21, 30: The magnetic coil (spring/magnetic controllers) are positioned adjacent to the pressurization rings and are oriented to repel/attract the

rings see the paragraph bridging col. 3 and 4.

The magnetic regions are made of dead anneal iron (a ferrous Regarding claims 8, 9:

material).

Regarding claims 10, 20: Col. 5 lines 61-67 teaches electromagnetic regions.

Regarding claim 11: The paragraph bridging col. 3 and 4 teaches this limitation.

Regarding claim 12: Col. 4 lines 38-43 teaches varying the strength of the magnetic

field to adjust the repelling force 280.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9. Claims 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crevasse et al (US 6,059,638) in view of Mitchel et al (US 6,056,632).

Regarding claim 22: The teachings of Crevasse were discussed above.

Crevasse fails to teach a vacuum source.

Mitchel teaches a vacuum source coupled to a carrier head 10. Mitchel teaches that the motivation for the vacuum source is to evacuate the cavity 58 formed between the carrier plate

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14 and the wafer carrier membrane 46 this creates a suction and draws the wafer against the membrane 46. Thus, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to modify the apparatus of Crevasse to include a vacuum source.

Regarding claims 23 and 25: Crevasse teaches a magnetic coil which is also characterized as a spring.

Regarding claims 24 and 26: Crevasse teaches a positive pressure source a pneumatic source is the paragraph bridging col. 5 and col.6.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sylvia R MacArthur whose telephone number is 571-272-1438. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F during the core hours of 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory L. Mills can be reached on 703-308-1633. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Sylvia R MacArthur Patent Examiner Art Unit 1763

March 22, 2004